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# Webster's II

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*New College Dictionary*



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**long-shore-man** (lɒŋ'shɔːmən, -shɔːmən, lɒŋ'-'-) *n.* A dock worker who loads and unloads ships.

**long shot** *n.* 1. An entry, as in a dog race, with little chance of winning. 2. a. A bet made at and against great odds. b. A risky venture paying off handsomely if successful. — **by a long shot.** By a great amount.

**long-sight-ed** (lɒŋ'siːtɪd, lɒŋ'-'-) *adj.* Farsighted. — **long-sight-ed-ness** *n.*

**long-some** (lɒŋ'səm, lɒŋ'-'-) *adj.* Wearily long.

**long-spur** (lɒŋ'spɜːr, lɒŋ'-'-) *n.* A bird of the genera *Calcarius* or *Rhynchophanes* of northern regions, with brownish plumage and long-clawed hind toes.

**long-stand-ing** (lɒŋ'stændɪŋ, lɒŋ'-'-) *adj.* Being of long duration.

**long-suf-fer-ing** (lɒŋ'sʊfərɪŋ, lɒŋ'-'-) *adj.* Patiently bearing difficulties or wrongs. — *n.* also **long-suf-fer-ance** (-əns). Patient endurance. — **long-suf-fer-ing-ly** *adv.*

**long suit** *n.* 1. A suit in certain card games containing more cards than any of the other suits in a hand. 2. One's strongest personal asset or quality: *forte*.

**long-term** (lɒŋ'tɜːm, lɒŋ'-'-) *adj.* Involving maturing, or being in effect after a number of years <a long-term commitment>

**long-time** (lɒŋ'tɪm, lɒŋ'-'-) *adj.* Long-standing.

**long ton** *n.* TON 1a.

**long-wind-ed** (lɒŋ'wɪndɪd, lɒŋ'-'-) *adj.* 1. Tiresomely verbose <a long-winded politician> 2. Not subject to quick loss of breath <a long-winded runner> — **long-wind-ed-ly** *adv.* — **long-wind-ed-ness** *n.*

**long-wise** (lɒŋ'wɪz, lɒŋ'-'-) *adv.* Lengthwise.

**loo**<sup>1</sup> (loo) *n.* *pl.* **loos**. [Short for obs. *lanterloo* < Fr. *lanturlu*.] A card game in which each player contributes stakes to a pool.

**loo**<sup>2</sup> (loo) *n.* *pl.* **loos**. [Perh. < Fr. *lieux d'aisances*.] Chiefly Brit. A toilet.

**loo-by** (loo'bɪ, lɒ'-'-) *n.* *pl.* **-bies**. [ME *loby*.] A big, clumsy fellow: *oaf*.

**loo-fa** or **loo-fah** (loo'fə, lɒ'-'-) *n.* [Ar. *lūfah*.] 1. a. An Old World tropical vine of the genus *Luffa*. b. The fruit of the loofa, having a fibrous, spongelike interior. 2. The dried, fibrous part of the loofa fruit, used as a sponge or filter.

**look** (lʊk) *v.* **looked, look-ing, looks**. [ME *lōken* < OE *lōcian*.] — *vi.* 1. To use one's eyes in seeing: *examine*. 2. a. To turn one's glance <looked to the side> b. To turn one's attention <looked to me for help> 3. To appear or seem to be <looked happy> 4. To face in a given direction <a cabin that looks on the river> — *vt.* 1. To turn one's eyes on. 2. To convey, by one's expression <They looked daggers at me> 3. To have an appearance in accord with <look one's age> — **look after.** To take care of. — **look down on** To regard with scorn. — **look for.** To expect. — **look up.** 1. To search for and find, as in a reference book. 2. *Informal.* To improve <Business is looking up> — **look up to.** To admire. — *n.* 1. a. An act of looking. b. A glance or gaze. 2. Aspect or appearance. 3. **looks.** Physical appearance, esp. when pleasing.

**look-a-like** (loo'ə'laɪk, lɒ'-'-) *n.* One closely resembling another.

**look-down** (loo'kdaʊn, lɒ'-'-) *n.* A marine fish, *Selene vomer* of Atlantic waters, with a steep frontal profile.

**look-er** (loo'kər, lɒ'-'-) *n.* 1. One who looks. 2. *Slang.* An extremely attractive person.

**look-er-on** (loo'kərən, lɒ'-'-) *n.* *pl.* **look-ers-on.** A spectator.

**look-in** (loo'kɪn, lɒ'-'-) *n.* 1. A brief visit. 2. A quick glance.

**looking glass** *n.* A mirror.

**look-out** (loo'kaut, lɒ'-'-) *n.* 1. An act of observing or keeping watch. 2. A high place or structure with a broad view for observation. 3. One who keeps watch. 4. Outlook: view. 5. A matter of worry or concern.

**look-see** (loo'ksee, lɒ'-'-) *n.* *Informal.* A quick survey.

**look-up** (loo'kʊp, lɒ'-'-) *n.* *Computer Sci.* A procedure in which a table of values stored in a computer is searched for a specified value.

**loom**<sup>1</sup> (loom) *vi.* **loomed, loom-ing, looms**. [Orig. unknown.] 1. To come into view as a massive, indistinct, or distorted image. 2. To appear to the mind in an exaggerated and hostile form. 3. To seem imminent: *impend*. — *n.* A distorted, threatening appearance of something, as through fog or dimness.

**loom**<sup>2</sup> (loom) *n.* [ME *lome* < OE *gelōma*, tool.] A device or machine from which cloth is made by interweaving yarn or thread at right angles.

**loon**<sup>1</sup> (loon) *n.* [Of Scand. orig.] A diving bird of the genus *Gavia* of northern regions, having a laughlike cry.

**loon**<sup>2</sup> (loon) *n.* [ME *louen*, rogue.] 1. A crazy or simple-minded person. 2. An idler.

**loon-y** also **lun-y** (loo'nɪ, lɒ'-'-) [Shortening and alteration of *LUNATIC*.] *Informal.* — *adj.* **-i-er, -i-est.** 1. Extremely silly or foolish. 2. Crazy: *insane*. — *n.* *pl.* **-ies.** **loon**<sup>2</sup> 1.

**loop**<sup>1</sup> (loop) *n.* [ME *loupe*.] 1. a. A length of line folded over and joined at the ends. b. The opening formed by such a doubled line. 2. Something having a roughly oval, closed, or nearly closed turn or figure. 3. *Elect.* A closed circuit. 4. *Computer Sci.* A sequence of instructions that repeats either a specified number of times or until a particular condition prevails. 5. A flight maneuver in which an aircraft flies a circular path in a vertical plane with the lateral axis of the aircraft remaining horizontal. 6. **LEAGUE** 2. — *v.* **looped, loop-ing, loops.**

— *vt.* 1. To form into a loop. 2. To join, fasten, or encircle with a loop or loops. 3. To fly (an aircraft) in a loop. 4. To move in a loop or arc. 5. *Elect.* To join (conductors) so as to complete a circuit. — *vi.* 1. To form a loop. 2. To move in a loop. 3. To make a loop in an aircraft.

**loop**<sup>2</sup> (loop) *n.* [ME *loupe* < Med. Lat. *loup*, of Germanic orig.] *Archaic.* **LOOPHOLE** 1.

**loop-er** (loo'pər, lɒ'-'-) *n.* 1. One that makes loops. 2. A measuring worm.

**loop-hole** (loo'p'hɒl, lɒ'-'-) *n.* 1. A small hole or slit in a wall, esp. one through which small arms may be fired. 2. A way of escaping a difficulty, esp. an ambiguity or omission, as in the wording of a contract or law, that provides a means of evasion.

**loose** (loos) *adj.* **loos-er, loos-est.** [ME *louze* < ON *lauss*.] 1. Not fastened or restrained <loose tiles in the floor> 2. Not taut or drawn up tightly: *slack*. 3. Free from imprisonment or confinement: *unshackled*. 4. Not tight-fitting. 5. Not bound, bundled, stapled, or gathered together. 6. Not compact or close in arrangement or structure. 7. Not fast <a loose color> 8. Lacking a sense of responsibility or restraint: *idle* <loose rumors> 9. Lacking conventional moral restraint in sexual behavior. 10. Not literal or precise <a loose interpretation> — *adv.* 1. In a loose way. 2. *Slang.* In a calm or unruffled condition <stay loose> — *v.* **loosed, loos-ing, loos-es.** — *vt.* 1. To let loose: *RELEASE*. 2. To make loose: *UNDO*. 3. To cast loose: *DETACH*. 4. To let fly: *DISCHARGE*. 5. To release pressure on: *EASE*. 6. To make less rigid: *RELAX*. — *vi.* 1. To become loose. 2. To discharge a missile: *FIRE*. — **loose-ly** *adv.* — **loose-ness** *n.*

**\* syns:** **LOOSE, LAX, RELAXED, SLACK** *adj.* *core meaning:* not tightly bound to something else <a loose anchor line>

**loose ends** *pl. n.* A minor unresolved problem or difficulty.

**loose-joint-ed** (loo'sjoɪntɪd, lɒ'-'-) *adj.* 1. Having freely articulated joints. 2. Nimble or agile. — **loose-joint-ed-ness** *n.*

**loose-leaf** (loo'sleɪf, lɒ'-'-) *adj.* Having leaves that can be easily removed, replaced, or rearranged.

**loos-en** (loo'sən, lɒ'-'-) *v.* **-ened, -en-ing, -ens.** [ME *lousnen* < *lousen* < *louze*, loose.] — *vt.* 1. To unbind or make looser. 2. To free from restraint, pressure, or strictness. 3. To free (the bowels) from constipation. — *vi.* To become loose or looser.

**loose-strife** (loo'strɪf, lɒ'-'-) *n.* [Intended as transl. of Gk. *lusimakheion* (interpreted as *lusis*, loosening + *machē*, battle), from the name *Lusimakhos*.] 1. A plant of the genus *Lysimachia*, having usu. yellow flowers. 2. A plant of the genus *Lythrum*.

**loot** (loot) *n.* [Hindi *lūt* < Skt. *lotram*, plunder.] 1. Valuables plundered in time of war: *spoils*. 2. a. Stolen goods. b. *Informal.* Goods illegally obtained, as by bribery. 3. *Slang.* Money. — *v.* **loot-ed, loot-ing, loots.** — *vt.* 1. To plunder: *steal*. 2. To take as spoils. — *vi.* To engage in plunder. — **loot'er** *n.*

**\* syns:** **LOOT, PLUNDER, RANSACK** *v.* *core meaning:* to rob on a large scale <looted the stores during the riot>

**lop**<sup>1</sup> (lop) *vt.* **lopped, lop-ping, lops**. [Perh. < ME *loppe*, small branches < Med. Lat. *lappa*.] 1. To cut off (a part) from: *trim*. 2. To cut off from a tree or shrub. 3. To eliminate as superfluous or undesirable. — **lop'per** *n.*

**lop**<sup>2</sup> (lop) *vi.* & *vt.* **lopped, lop-ping, lops**. [Orig. unknown.] To hang or let hang loosely: *droop*.

**lope** (lop) *vi.* **loped, lop-ping, lopes**. [ME *lopen* < ON *hlaupa*.] To run or ride with a steady, easy gait. — **lope** *n.* — **lop'er** *n.*

**lop-eared** (lop'ɪəd, lɒ'-'-) *adj.* Having bent or drooping ears.

**lop-py** (lop'pɪ, lɒ'-'-) *adj.* **-pi-er, -pi-est.** Hanging limp: *PENDULOUS*.

**lop-sid-ed** (lop'sɪdɪd, lɒ'-'-) *adj.* 1. Larger, heavier, or higher on one side than on the other. 2. Sagging or leaning to one side. — **lop'sid-ed-ly** *adv.* — **lop'sid-ed-ness** *n.*

**lo-qua-cious** (lɒ'kwə'shəs, lɒ'-'-) *adj.* [Lat. *loquax, loquax*, loquacious < *loqui*, to speak.] Extremely talkative: *GABBY*. — **lo-qua-cious-ly** *adv.* — **lo-qua-cious-ness, lo-qua-c'i-ty** (lɒ'kwə'sɪ-tɪ, lɒ'-'-) *n.*

**lo-quat** (lɒ'kwɒt, lɒ'-'-) *n.* [Cantonese *lō kwat*.] 1. A small tree native to eastern Asia, *Eriobotrya japonica*, having fragrant white flowers and yellow pear-shaped fruit. 2. The fruit of the loquat.

**lo-ran** (lɒ'rən, lɒ'-'-) *n.* [LO(NG)-RA(N)GE NAVIGATION.] A long-range navigational system based on pulsed radio signals from two or more pairs of ground stations of known position, used by a navigator to establish the geographic position of an aircraft or ship.

**lord** (lord) *n.* [ME < OE *hlāford*: *hlāf*, bread + *weard*, guardian.] 1. A man of high rank in a feudal society or in one that retains feudal forms and institutions, esp.: a. A king. b. A territorial magnate. c. The proprietor of a manor. 2. **Lord.** Chiefly Brit. A general masculine title of nobility and other rank, used: a. As a form of address for a marquis, earl, or viscount. b. As the usual style for a baron. c. As a courtesy title for a younger son of a duke or marquis. d. As part of the titles of certain high officials and dignitaries. e. As a title for a bishop. 3. a. **Lord.** God 1a, b. b. *Archaic.* The head of a household. c. *Archaic.* A husband. d. A man of renowned power. e. A man who has expertise in a given activity or field. — *vi.* **lord-ed, lord-ing, lords.** To play the lord: *DOMINEER* <lording it over the strangers>

**\* word history:** The actual as well as the symbolic importance of bread as a basic foodstuff is exhibited by the word *lord*. *Lord* is de-

ā pat ā pay ār care ā father ē pet ē be hw which I pit  
i tie Ir pier ō pot ō toe ō paw, for oi noise ōō took